

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE
LATIN**

Literature 1 (Commentary)
TACITUS and OVID

WEDNESDAY 4 JUNE 2008

2479

Afternoon
Time: 1 hour

Additional materials (enclosed): None

Additional materials (required):
Answer Booklet (8 pages)



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answers in the separate Answer Booklet provided.
- Answer any **two** questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- Each question is marked out of 60, including 6 marks for quality of written communication.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **120**.
- Candidates are advised to spend **no more** than 30 minutes on **each** question.

This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

Answer any **two** questions.

You may, if you wish, answer both questions on the same author.

Section A

TACITUS

1 Answer the questions on the following passage:

Druso propinquanti quasi per officium obviae fuere legiones, non laetae, ut adsolet, neque insignibus fulgentes, sed inlucie deformi et vultu, quamquam maestitiam imitentur contumaciae propiores.

postquam vallum introiit, portas stationibus firmant, globos armatorum certis castrorum locis operiri iubent: ceteri tribunum ingenti agmine circumveniunt. stabat Drusus silentium manu poscens. illi quoties oculos ad multitudinem rettulerant, vocibus truculentis strepere, rursus viso Caesare trepidare; murmur incertum, atrox clamor et repente quies; diversis animorum motibus pavebant terrebantque. tandem interrupto tumultu litteras patris recitat, in quis perscriptum erat, praecipuam ipsi fortissimarum legionum curam, quibuscum plurima bella toleravisset; ubi primum a luctu requiesset animus, acturum apud patres de postulatis eorum; misisse interim filium ut sine cunctatione concederet quae statim tribui possent; cetera senatui servanda quem neque gratiae neque severitatis expertem haberi par esset.

Tacitus, *Annals* I. 24–5

- (a) In lines 1–8 (*Druso ... terrebantque*), how does Tacitus effectively convey the mood of the mutineers?
You should make close reference to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your discussion with **at least four examples** from the text. [30]
- (b) From lines 8–13 (*tandem ... esset*), summarise the content of the letter which Drusus brought. [15]
- (c) In the lines which follow this passage, what do the soldiers say, when Drusus tells them he cannot grant their demands himself? [9]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

TACITUS

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

'cur enim primo contionis die ferrum illud, quod pectori meo infigere parabam, detraxistis, o improvidi amici? melius et amantius ille qui gladium offerebat. cecidisset certe nondum tot flagitiorum exercitui meo conscius; legissetis ducem, qui meam quidem mortem inpunitam sineret, Vari tamen et trium legionum ulcisceretur. neque enim di sinant ut Belgarum quamquam offerentium decus istud et claritudo sit subvenisse Romano nomini, compressisse Germaniae populos. tua, dive Auguste, caelo recepta mens, tua, pater Druse, imago, tui memoria isdem istis cum militibus, quos iam pudor et gloria intrat, eluant hanc maculam irasque civiles in exitium hostibus vertant. vos quoque, quorum alia nunc ora, alia pectora contueor, si legatos senatui, obsequium imperatori, si mihi coniugem et filium redditis, discedite a contactu ac dividite turbidos: id stabile ad paenitentiam, id fidei vinculum erit.'

5

10

supplices ad haec et vera exprobrari fatentes orabant puniret noxios, ignosceret lapsis et duceret in hostem: revocaretur coniunx, rediret legionum alumnus neve obses Gallis traderetur. reditum Agrippinae excusavit ob iminentem partum et hiemem: venturum filium: cetera ipsi exsequerentur.

15

Tacitus, *Annals* I. 43–44

- (a) In lines 1–9 (*cur enim ... vertant*), how does Tacitus make Germanicus' arguments especially persuasive?
You should make close reference to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your discussion with **at least four examples** from the text. [30]
- (b) In lines 12–15 (*supplices ... exsequerentur*), how do the soldiers react to Germanicus' speech, and how does he respond to this reaction? [15]
- (c) Briefly describe how, in the lines immediately following this passage, the ringleaders of the mutiny are dealt with. [9]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

Section B

OVID

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

colligere incertos et in ordine ponere crines docta neque ancillas inter habenda Nape inque ministeriis furtivae cognita noctis utilis et dandis ingeniosa notis, saepe venire ad me dubitantem hortata Corinnam, saepe laboranti fida reperta mihi,	5
accipe et ad dominam peraratas mane tabellas perfer et obstantes sedula pelle moras. nec silicum venae nec durum in pectore ferrum nec tibi simplicitas ordine maior adest;	10
credibile est et te sensisse Cupidinis arcus: in me militiae signa tuere tuae. si quaeret quid agam, spe noctis vivere dices; cetera fert blanda cera notata manu.	15
dum loquor, hora fugit: vacuae bene redde tabellas, verum continuo fac tamen illa legat. aspicias oculos mando frontemque legentis: et tacito vultu scire futura licet. nec mora, perlectis rescribat multa iubeto: odi, cum late splendida cera vacat.	20
comprimat ordinibus versus, oculosque moretur margine in extremo littera rasa meos. quid digitos opus est graphio lassare tenendo? hoc habeat scriptum tota tabella 'veni'.	

Ovid, *Amores* I. 11. 1–24

- (a) In lines 1–8 (*colligere ... moras*), what are Ovid's reasons for choosing Nape for the task he has in mind? [15]
- (b) In lines 13–24 (*si ... veni*), how does Ovid convey his anxious longing for a positive reply from Corinna? You should make close reference to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your discussion with **at least four examples** from the text. [30]
- (c) In the poem which follows this passage (*Amores* I. 12), what is the outcome of Nape's errand and how does Ovid react to that? [9]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

adde quod et dociles et centum flexibus apti
 et tibi nullius causa doloris erant:
 non acus abruptit, non vallum pectinis illos;
 ornatrix tuto corpore semper erat; 5
 ante meos saepe est oculos ornata nec umquam
 bracchia derepta saucia fecit acu.
 saepe etiam nondum digestis mane capillis
 purpureo iacuit semisupina toro;
 tum quoque erat neglecta decens, ut Thracia Bacche, 10
 cum temere in viridi gramine lassa iacet.
 cum graciles essent tamen et lanuginis instar,
 heu, mala vexatae quanta tulere comae!
 quam se praebuerant ferro patienter et igni,
 ut fieret torto nexilis orbe sinus! 15
 clamabam 'scelus est istos, scelus, urere crines.
 sponte decent: capiti, ferrea, parce tuo.
 vim procul hinc remove: non est, qui debeat uri;
 erudit admotas ipse capillus acus.'
 formosae periere comae, quas vellet Apollo, 20
 quas vellet capiti Bacchus inesse suo;
 illis contulerim, quas quondam nuda Dione
 pingitur umentis sustinuisse manu.

Ovid, *Amores* I. 14. 13–34

- (a) (i) What has happened to Corinna's hair and why? [3]
 (ii) What has Ovid admired about Corinna's hair in the preceding lines? [6]
- (b) In lines 1–10 (*adde quod ... iacet*), what does Ovid praise about Corinna's hair? [15]
- (c) Lines 11–22 (*cum graciles ... manu*), in what ways does Ovid make these lines particularly emotional?
 You should refer to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your discussion with **at least four examples** from the text. [30]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

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